

contained in Art. 27, § 643, which sets forth the general rule that, notwithstanding a prescribed minimum penalty, the court nevertheless may impose a lesser penalty of the same character.

As to the present references to the exceptions regarding the practice of medicine and the practice of chiropractic, see § 11-103 of this title.

The General Assembly may wish to consider that the penalty provisions in present Art. 43, §§ 479 and 480 diverge inexplicably. There is no coherent scheme as to the severity of a penalty for a given violation.

SUBTITLE 5. SHORT TITLE; TERMINATION OF TITLE.

11-501. SHORT TITLE.

THIS TITLE MAY BE CITED AS THE "MARYLAND OSTEOPATHY ACT".

REVISOR'S NOTE: This section is new language added to conform to similar sections in other titles of this article and to provide a convenient reference to this title.

11-502. TERMINATION OF TITLE.

SUBJECT TO THE EVALUATION AND REESTABLISHMENT PROVISIONS OF THE REGULATORY PROGRAMS EVALUATION ACT OF 1978, THIS TITLE AND ALL RULES AND REGULATIONS ADOPTED UNDER THIS TITLE SHALL TERMINATE AND BE OF NO EFFECT AFTER JULY 1, 1982.

REVISOR'S NOTE: This section is new language derived without substantive change from Art. 43, § 480A.

As to the Regulatory Programs Evaluation Act of 1978, see Art. 41, § 484 et seq. of the Code.

GENERAL REVISOR'S NOTE:

Registration.

The present provisions of Art. 43 that govern the practice of osteopathy provide that before an individual may practice osteopathy in this State, the individual must be both licensed and registered. The statutes then provide for periodic reregistration, i.e., periodic registration renewal. On analysis, the Commission to Revise the Annotated Code has found that these provisions serve no substantive purpose that could not be accomplished more directly by the pattern followed under Art. 43 for the licensing of most other health occupations. That pattern requires that the practitioner have a license and renew the